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Curfew
lifted
page 3

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Fatah gang rounded up

SECURITY FORCES recently cracked a Fatah cell that was about to carry out acts of terrorism in the northern and central parts of the country, it was announced last night. Its members, some residents of Nabulus and others Israeli Arabs, were arrested. They had been found in possession of detonators, mines, bazookas and hand grenades. The investigation is continuing.

Hussein to Syria and then Moscow

JERUSALEM Post Reporter and Agencies
KING HUSSEIN will pay an official visit to Syria beginning Saturday for talks with President Hafez Assad on bolstering coordination and cooperation between the two countries, the Royal Palace said in Amman yesterday.

Political sources in Amman said Hussein is to visit Moscow next month for talks with Krenin leaders which may culminate with the purchase of Soviet-made Sam ground-to-air missiles, political sources said yesterday.

The visit will be preceded by preparatory talks in Amman between Jordanian officers and Soviet Air Force Commander Marshal Kot-takhov, the sources said.

Jordanian officials have indicated that they are interested in Soviet missiles now that negotiations with Washington for the purchase of Hawk missiles have been broken off for financial considerations.

Hussein reportedly will discuss in Syria the role of Soviet missiles in the proposed joint military command of the two countries. Rumours persist that an overall federation of Syria and Jordan will be announced, but Israeli observers point out that there has not yet been any official Jordanian statement on the subject.

Moreover, these observers say, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Khaddam said in Kuwait on April 28 that no federation will be announced this month because of the pressing problems in Lebanon.

There is some speculation that the federation plan is Soviet-inspired, its main purpose being a means of bringing Jordan, Syria and the PLO together so that a united front can be presented if and when the Geneva peace conference is convened.

It was also announced yesterday that Soviet deputy defence minister Viktor Kulichev will be visiting Jordan later this month. He will be the highest-ranking Soviet military official ever to visit Amman.

Arab Emirates to merge officers

ABU DHABI — Leaders of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) yesterday agreed to merge the land, sea and air forces of all its members under one central command. Formation of the federation was announced after a meeting of its supreme defence council chaired by UAE President Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan.

The announcement said that all armed forces within the UAE will now come under the operational command of the chief of staff of the UAE defence force, Major-General Anwarud Al-Khalidi, an officer seconded from the Jordanian armed forces.

(Reuters)

Shaky truce in Beirut, election still unsure

By Jerusalem Post Reporter and Agencies
BEIRUT — A shaky cease-fire, illustrated by battleground embassies between left- and right-wing gunmen, largely held in Beirut yesterday as the country edged towards tomorrow's possible presidential election by parliament.

Leftist fighters said all was quiet overnight near the capital's port district, a major battle zone now watched over by Syrian-based Palestinian troops.

Residents reported shelling and machinegun fire during the night in the patchwork of Moslem and Christian suburbs southeast of Beirut, but said it was less intense than usual.

The Palestinians on Wednesday presided over a much-publicized show of reconciliation between left- and right-wing troops in the port area. Opposing forces met and embraced in no-man's land.

But one major left-wing party was quoted in newspapers yesterday as saying the gesture was only a masquerade. It noted that similar emotional reconciliations earlier in the war had proved hollow.

Despite the overall improvement in the security situation a Beirut radio station which supports leftist demands for the removal of President Suleiman Franjiah said tomorrow's parliamentary vote was still in the balance.

Franjiah and other Christian leaders yesterday conferred with American diplomat L. Dean Brown, who regularly crosses the battle lines to consult with leaders of the warring factions.

After the meeting, Christian leader Camille Chamoun said that his faction favours the presidential election and a speedy solution to the crisis. If this does not come about, he said, there may be no alternative to turning to the UN Security Council for assistance.

This attitude was seen as an indication of increased disillusionment with Syrian peace efforts. Damascus has threatened to take drastic steps if there is any attempt to refer the Lebanese problem to an international forum.

(Reuters)

(Moroccan — Page 2)

Engineers fail in pay demands

Formal linkage to end

By GIDION ESHEET
Jerusalem Post Economics Reporter

MOST OF THE wage demands of the engineers' union were rejected yesterday by the Barak Committee. At the same time the committee accepted the union's demand to abolish the linkage of other employees to their wage scale. According to the committee's terms of reference its decisions are final.

The main demand of the engineers in public service was a higher wage due to their investment in time and resources in their own education. They had asked for a 33.6 per cent increase for all engineers and another 4-10 per cent for those holding bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees.

The committee rejects this claim on the grounds that the investment was an individual matter, while wages should also reflect the demand side. There is no reason for the employer to cover the individual's costs of education, the committee points out. To the extent that education is essential to carry out a special job it should be compensated for only by means of a salary for the job under consideration. On the matter of compensation for particular jobs, the committee had been specifically requested not to deal with this.

The Barak Committee rejected yet another demand by the engineers' union to compensate them for the erosion in their wages over the last few years. The union had pointed out that other bodies such as the technicians' union have been granted higher wages in the course of the years. The engineers therefore demanded a 10 per cent wage increase retroactive to 1972.

The committee said that its rejection of this demand is based on its acceptance of the engineers' claim to abolish the system of linkage to other groups of employees. Thus there is no reason to compensate workers for the distortions created by this system.

The engineers have suffered rather more than other employees from the linkage system. According to an agreement dating back more than 20 years, the wages of 13,000 technicians, 7,300 academics, 1,200 social workers and 1,000 journalists, are linked to the wages of the engineers. Another 800,000 employees in the partially-linked category. Over the years, the wages of some of these groups were increased, thereby narrowing the gap between their wages and those of the engineers. Since the linkage system worked only one way — with the engineers serving as a linkage-base for the others but not the other way round — the engineers' relative wages have declined.

The engineers also asked for overtime payments for those in grades four and above. The committee rejected this demand as well, explaining that it concerns senior officials who are expected to work irregular hours and are compensated accordingly through higher wages. Furthermore, this problem concerns other officials in senior posts, and should be reviewed in the projected government-Histadrut committee which is to deal with the overall wage-problem in the public sector. In light of these decisions, the committee also rejected the engineers' demand to include these wage increases in their pensions.

The Barak committee has taken a major step in reforming the wage structure of the civil service, by approving the engineers' claim to abolish linkage of one government employees groups with another. After surveying the pros of the linkage system, the committee argues that there are social and economic reasons for abolishing this system.

The wage of a worker should reflect his performance and ability on the one hand and labour conditions on the other. A rigid linked system, the committee argues, does not reflect the changes in demand and supply of workers over a period of time.

However, it moderated its recommendations on this issue by stressing that in future the parties concerned should refrain from formulas making formal linkage mandatory. In effect this might be interpreted to mean that, while formal linkage will not continue, *de facto* the system could go on for some time. Since it is more convenient for the Government and the Histadrut to deal with a linked system where one does not have to negotiate with many unions, they might continue with it but on a non-formal basis.

It is expected that no immediate steps will be taken and the subject will be reviewed by the committee that will deal with the overall wage structure in the public sector.

The committee accepted the engineers' claim to introduce premiums for higher output. It suggested that the Government and the Histadrut request the Productivity Institute to devise system of norms and premiums in the public sector and that this be applied to other sectors as well after being tested in the civil service.

The engineers' union asked the committee for its opinion on the issue of technicians engaged in engineers' jobs. However, since this subject is currently under review by the High Court of Justice, it chose to refrain from expressing an opinion.

The engineers yesterday complained that the Barak Committee failed to come up with concrete proposals regarding their wages. However, they welcomed the committee's recommendation not to renew the system whereby wages of one group of workers are linked to those of another group.

They also said they would take full advantage of the committee's decision that employers should remunerate engineers where the latter's special skills are utilized. They also favourably viewed the proposal by the committee for incentive pay.

(Itm)

Real wages fell last year

Jerusalem Post Economics Reporter
The average real wage in 1975 was three per cent lower than in 1974, according to Central Bureau of Statistics figures published yesterday.

Nominal wages increased by 36 per cent, reaching an average IL2,377 in December, 1975. Wages increased more than the average in agriculture (49 per cent) and in industry (44 per cent). In the public services, the average increase was only 28 per cent and in education by only 23 per cent.

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Kissinger scheme for 3rd World development

NAIROBI — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger offered the Third World yesterday a sweeping programme to combat poverty that could mean slightly higher prices for Western consumers.

Kissinger spoke to the UN Conference on Trade and Development, then flew to Paris at the end of his six-nation, 13-day African tour. He planned to return to the U.S. today.

In his 10,000-word address, which drew warm applause from many of the 4,500 delegates, Kissinger proposed establishment of a \$1b. international resources bank to encourage investment in development of raw material in poor countries.

He also announced U.S. willingness to participate in an international stockpile programme to guard against wild fluctuations in commodity prices. He proposed establishment of a privately financed "technology corps" to train Third World workers, and increased financial aid.

Experts in the U.S. delegation said the full programme, if enacted could result in slightly higher prices for Western consumers.

(Continued on page 4, col. 5)

Anti-Israel UN notion in works

UNITED NATIONS — Arab delegates yesterday began working on a resolution condemning Israel's actions in the administered areas. The Council, which since Tuesday has been debating the current wave of unrest in the areas, remained in session yesterday to allow time for private consultations. No date has been set for the next meeting. Our correspondent in Washington files:

Israel has asked the U.S. to convey to Egypt an official protest for proposing the Council debate, which, Israel says, goes counter to the spirit of the interim Sinai agreement. Egypt had promised in that accord to use anti-Israel propaganda.

American officials point out that Egypt had decided to call for the Security Council session because it was primarily interested in "scoring points" in the Arab world.



DRS. WARHAFTIG, Raphael and Burg, leaders of three factions within the National Religious Party, listen gravely as Prime Minister Rabin outlines his stand on Jewish settlement in the administered areas. (Arye Bechar for Ippa)

After Rabin-NRP meeting 'Agreed-upon solution' seen to Kaddum issue

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Religious Affairs Minister Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday he was "almost certain" there would be an agreed-upon solution to the Kaddum problem when the Cabinet finally takes up the issue on Sunday. He was speaking to *The Jerusalem Post* following a meeting between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the National Religious Party Executive.

The Executive, after hearing Mr. Rabin's views, decided unanimously that the NRP would "vigorously oppose" any attempt to dislodge the Kaddum settlers against their will.

While refusing to disclose the recommendations he will submit to the Cabinet on Sunday, Mr. Rabin said it would review the overall issue of settlement in the areas, not just Kaddum — an issue of secondary importance. He added that the Settlement matters themselves had not liked the idea of staying in Kaddum, "preferring a

different camp," when a compromise between Gush Etzion and the Minister of Defence was reached last December.

The Kaddum compromise, Rabin said, had had the full approval of himself and that of Minister-without-Portfolio Yisrael Galili. "I take full responsibility for it." However, it had not been a Government solution but a way of putting off a solution for a few months.

The Premier said he respected the settlement efforts of the religious led movement, but "surely they cannot approve of spending millions on housing in Kaddum for professors who commute to Tel Aviv. I would have more respect for Gush Etzion if they made a greater effort to populate Kiryat Arba."

In an address to high school pupils in Tel Aviv yesterday, Premier said that the public attention focused on the subject of Kaddum was exaggerated, coming at a time when the central issue determining Israel's future centred on economic and security problems.

Premier tells Arab citizens, State is Zionist

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday reminded Arab citizens that they are living in a Jewish and Zionist State and that they must come to terms with this fact.

Mr. Rabin, who was speaking to high school pupils here, noted that, since the Yom Kippur War, there has been a growing feeling among the Arab community that they are not a minority but part of the greater Arab world which has not accepted Israel's existence.

He pointed out the social and economic progress achieved by Arabs in Israel, and emphasized that in no Arab country do citizens enjoy the democratic freedom to criticize the regime, that they do here. But he said that efforts must continue to extend greater social equality to Arab citizens.

(Curfew lifted — page 3)

Knesset unit backs Sinai oil deal

Jerusalem Post Economics Reporter
THE KNESSET Finance Committee has voiced its approval of the agreement signed this week between Government and an American company to drill for oil in Sinai. Yesterday, the committee rejected a demand by Likud Members

Yohanan Bader and Haim Corfu to invite Dr. Michael Kisch, in charge of Israel oil prospecting, to state his views on the subject.

According to the agreement, which was presented to the committee by Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz, the American company will initially receive 12.5 per cent of the profits, which will be increased to 25 per cent once the investment is recouped. If no oil is found, the \$2m-\$4m investment will be split between the Government and the company.

Kisch opposed the partnership on the grounds that Israel is able to drill for oil by itself and that there is no need to share the profits with outsiders. When his views were rejected, he was forced to take a three months' vacation.

It is learned that a combination of economic political and "personal" reasons played a role in the decision. On the political side, American par-

ticipation will help overcome the problem of the Geneva convention, which does not permit a country to prospect for raw materials in land it holds under military occupation. On the personal and economic side, the American firm has as a partner a well-known Jewish American leader who has close contacts with both the Israeli and U.S. governments.

Dr. Zvi Dinstein, the Finance Minister's adviser on oil affairs, told the Army Radio last night: "Dr. Kisch is not an expert in this field. His criticisms were not well-founded. We are dealing with a matter which is best not publicized. I hope the hostile publicity in the media will not deter the foreign firm from operating here."

Dinstein said the prospecting required highly sophisticated know-how which very few people possessed. The partnership would enable Israel to acquire this know-how.

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State Department seen re-evaluating Palestinian issue

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — American officials in the State Department and the intelligence community are taking another look at the U.S. position on the Palestinian question, following the recently held elections on the West Bank which saw several PLO sympathizers defeat the more traditional pro-Jordan leadership.

This re-evaluation comes at a time when Middle East specialists in Washington are already in the midst of drafting working papers on all the other aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including borders, settlement in occupied territories, Jerusalem, and U.S. economic and military assistance to Israel and the Arab states.

Officials here stress that no changes in policy have yet been formally made, and they insist that none are likely before the November presidential elections.

But a new attitude among many technical experts here appears to have begun, a trend that has already been reported to Jerusalem. Prime Minister Rabin warned in an Independence Day interview that the U.S. might be changing its stand regarding recognition of the PLO.

Observers here noted that Rabin's public comment on this possible change indicates that the U.S. may be even further in the process of rethinking its position than previously believed. The Prime Minister has often insisted in public that the U.S. and Israel see virtually eye to eye on this issue.

There is general agreement here that the Israel Government may

have miscalculated the impact of the West Bank elections and the successes of PLO-backed candidates.

Some State Department officials have expressed hope that the new Palestinian leadership on the West Bank may prove to be a substitute to both the PLO and Jordan, and a solution could be worked out through this new group.

But other officials sympathetic to the Arab cause are arguing that the U.S. cannot close its eyes to the PLO and that the time has come to deal openly with the organization. "There appears to be no viable alternative," one source said.

Last week, The Jerusalem Post reported that a new strain on U.S.-Israel relations appears to have come to the fore, and the public disagreements between Washington and Jerusalem over the issues of C-130 planes to Egypt and translation of the PLO's charter were only the "tip of the iceberg." That report, which was read with interest by officials here, was not denied.

Sources here said that the working papers now being drafted were designed to give the President — whenever it may be after the November elections — the immediate opportunity, shortly after taking office in January 1977, to assess the situation in the Middle East and to take decisions.

The sources here said that the next President should have an intelligent set of options open to him early in 1977 so that the diplomatic "momentum" in the Middle East might continue.

It is accepted by nearly everyone here that Secretary of State Kissinger will not remain in office next year, whether or not President Ford wins the election. Already Ford Administration officials are voicing displeasure over Kissinger's foreign policies and tend to see him as a liability during the current primary challenge led by former California Governor Ronald Reagan.

The "New York Times" reported yesterday from Jerusalem that Israeli officials were privately expressing serious concern about the possibility of a confrontation with Washington over the Palestinian issue after the November election.

Moroccan leaders say 'individuals' behind emigration campaign

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — Leaders of the Moroccan community in Israel said yesterday that there was "no organized body, but only individuals," behind the recent attempt to persuade Moroccan immigrants in the Negev township of Sderot to go back to their country of origin.

The Moroccan Immigrants Federation said at a press conference that "according to the police, two persons from Ashdod spoke to Sderot residents about leaving the country."

(According to other reports circulating in Tel Aviv, one prominent member of the Moroccan community active in politics has accused another leading public figure of inspiring the Sderot attempt to give vent to a grudge against society.)

Sam Abutbul, chairman of the federation, and Moshe Assulin, its secretary, said that attempts to get Jews to leave Israel on communal grounds were doing the work of the PLO and other hostile elements.

Also at the press conference were two Moroccan Jews who live in Paris, part of a group there called "Identity and Dialogue," who said they were active in contacts with the Jewish community within Morocco as well as with various Moroccan institutions. One of the two, Robert Asserf, said the group numbered a few score members in Paris

and would never dream of encouraging Jews to leave Israel for Morocco. Asserf said: "We have not heard of any response on the part of Moroccan Jews anywhere to return there. We told responsible Moroccan representatives whom we met that we are participating in our dialogue as conscious Jews and even as Zionists."

Asserf said that the Moroccan authorities were seriously considering "normalization of relations" with Moroccan citizens settled in France, Canada and other countries — "though not in Israel."

He said: "It all began when the Prime Minister of Morocco told a Jordanian journalist last March that his government 'had never imposed a ban on the return of refugees.' This was interpreted by Moroccan papers as approving the recommendation of the 1974 Arab Summit which had called for a 'return home' idea. Asserf said: 'We merely want to be able to pursue our economic relations with Morocco in a normal way.' In a letter sent to the Israeli consul in Paris, the president of the group, Andre Ilouz, assured him that the group had informed the Moroccans that its members were 'solidly behind all Jewish communities, particularly that of Israel.'"

Peres: Can't give in to friends

Defence Minister Shimon Peres said last night that Israel cannot afford to give in to friends "who say we should improve our image by surrendering territories."

Addressing the 50th anniversary conference of U.S. Pioneer Women in Jerusalem, Peres said: "We cannot give up territory in this generation on the chance of getting peace in the next generation, as long as the Arabs are not willing to talk to us. We don't have the geographical depth to make mistakes and still remain alive."

Referring to his meetings yesterday with new Arab town councils in Nablus and Hebron, Peres said: "They are more extremists than their predecessors, but I still feel there are good prospects of establishing cooperation with them."

More than 300 of the Pioneer Women convention delegates were addressed by President Katsir yesterday at Beit Hanassi. The delegates also visited the Knesset and were greeted by Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu.

The convention participants are headed by national president Charlotte Stein. Lillian Hanuman, national vice-president, is conference chairman.

Pioneer Women is the sister organization of Moetzet Hapoalet in Israel. The international women's Labour Zionist movement includes almost 750,000 Jewish women.

Road accident claim 3 lives

An elderly woman and a year-old boy were knocked and killed by vehicles yesterday in two separate accidents.

The woman, who was not identified, was hit before dawn on a commercial van on the Ramat Hasharon road. She seemed about 85, brown hair, was 160 cm. tall and had been barefoot.

Five-year-old Dib Mohammed of Majdal Krum in the north was killed by a truck as he crossed the Acre-Safad road, driver Halil Ayub, was held questioning.

El-Arish resident Sa'id Shav 50 — struck on Wednesday private car while trying to cross the north Sinai highway — yesterday of his injuries.

Despite losing to Yugoslavia 123:103

Israel to compete for Olympic basketball berth

EDINBURGH. — Yugoslavia, the European champions, beat Israel by 123 points to 103 here on Wednesday night in the highest-scoring match of the European Olympic basketball qualifying tournament.

Israel captain Tel Brody, with 22 baskets, led the assault on the Yugoslav defence, which had conceded only 135 points in two previous matches here. Israel held the European champions to an 11-point lead at halftime, but then Yugoslavia began to play high-precision basketball and gradually increased their advantage.

Yugoslavia's star player, Kresimir Cosic, finished top scorer of the match with 24 points. For Israel, Brody was well supported by Boaz Yanai (19) and Mordechai Aroesty (13).

Yugoslavia, Israel, Italy and Spain now compete for the Olympic berth. Only one team can qualify for the Montreal finals; and four teams who filled the top places in the two preliminary will now compete in a round competition to decide the Olympic berth.

Italy, the favourites, group B, but they were fully chided by Belgium before their last group match, 82-71. Belgium produced a dynamite challenge, with captain E. Geerts showing outstanding with 27 points. Poland finished point behind the Italians. A perfect. The Poles had no trouble trouncing Ireland 100-59, all the Irish did well to hold to 56-30 at halftime. (R)

Habimah sues ex-director

TEL AVIV. — The Habimah theatre's Board of Trustees is claiming IL191,000 from former director and Habimah ex-director Elyashiv. The suit follows a criminal case which ended over a year ago in which Elyashiv was convicted of embezzlement of the theatre's funds.

(Habimah has already filed suit against Asher Sherf, who was convicted together with Elyashiv.)

In the defence brief, Elyashiv

claims she is innocent of the charges on which the District Court convicted her (handing down a suspended jail sentence and an IL30,500 fine). She maintains that the money she took was spent for the benefit of the theatre. In addition, she claims her conviction cannot be used against her since she didn't testify at her trial.

A further contention is that she is protected by the Statute of Limitations, since the original charges were made in 1968. (Item)

U.S. TV man gets prize for Rabin film

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — William Seaman, representative of the ABC TV network in Israel, earlier this week received the prize of the Overseas Press Club of New York, for the best documentary of 1975 on Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

His cameraman was Meir Gregor and his soundman was Edward Bianco, both Israelis.

The ABC crew spent three months filming the Prime Minister at work, as well as interviewing those who knew Rabin "from the day of his birth."

The documentary was broadcast on April 15. In colour, it was one of three made in 1975 by ABC for a coast-to-coast broadcast of "outstanding leaders in politically tense spots." The first was on Kissinger, the second on Sadat, the third on Rabin. Israel Television bought only the rights of the Sadat documentary to show here.

The prize was one of 15 awarded by the Overseas Press Club for outstanding journalism in different fields. The awards were made on May 3.

Israel loses last chance in int'l bridge

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
MONTE CARLO. — Israel's chances of entering the final of the Bermuda Bowl in bridge all but evaporated in the penultimate round match last night against the U.S.

Needing to make the final, the Israelis fell behind early in the match, then fought back to tie. But luck deserted them late in the second half when an inferior slam bid by the Americans came home, as did another fortunate slam on the very next board. The U.S. won the match 15-5 (77-50 IMPs).

In other ninth-round action, Brazil blitzed Australia to take over second place as Italy had great difficulty in beating bottom-of-the-table Hongkong 13-7.

(Earlier story, page 3.)

SHLOMO ARONSON, senior lecturer on political science at the Hebrew University, has been appointed a visiting research fellow at the Brookings Institute in Washington, D.C., for the 1976-77 academic year. Dr. Aronson will study the introduction of nuclear weapons into the Middle East, aspects and possibilities.

Woman hurt in fall from 3rd floor flat

HAIFA. — A 27-year-old woman from Haifa's Lower Town suffered multiple fractures yesterday when she jumped out of her family's third-floor apartment, apparently after a quarrel.

Passersby who saw her fall onto the Rehov Hagiborim pavement rushed her to Rambam Hospital. (Item)

ANTI-KADDUM RALLY SATURDAY

Mapam pessimistic on alignment with Labour

By SEAYAT SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mapam circles were pessimistic yesterday about the chances of pressing the Labour leadership into incorporating at least part of Mapam's demands in the agreement which forms the basis for the Labour-Mapam Alignment.

The Executive of the Alignment is to meet here today for its third session, at which Labour is supposed to state whether they agree to establish special committees to deal with the details of a common draft. However, Labour has not met during the week, as the secretary-general of the party had been ordered by his doctors to rest. The meeting of the Leadership Bureau, which was to be held yesterday, was cancelled at the last moment; and the Central Committee, which was to continue debate on the economic issues, was also shelved without date.

Meanwhile, Mapam is actively preparing a mass rally to "liquidate" Kaddum, to be held tomorrow at 6 p.m. in Kikar Machei Yisrael. The list of the speakers includes Meir Talmi, Secretary-General of Mapam;

former Foreign Minister Abba Eban (who promised to return in time for the meeting from a mission abroad); Shulamit Aloni; Lova Eliav; Prof. Yehoshua Arieli; Dr. Meir Avizohar; and Imri Ron, co-secretary of the Kibbutz Artzi movement. Uri Zohar and Gila Almagor will provide entertainment.

It has been proposed by the organizers that the demonstrators hold a march after the rally, but the police do not satisfy the organizers as it was too far away from the centre of the city. "We will not be responsible for one if, after the rally ends, some people decide they want to march where they please nevertheless," a source close to the organizers told The Post yesterday.

Businessman-philanthropist Aaron Chlewich Ben-Gurion U. is his baby

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

New York businessman and philanthropist Aaron Chlewich plays no favourites with Israel's institutions of higher education — he supports most of them, although his particular baby at the moment is Ben-Gurion University in Beerseba. "I simply feel they do outstanding work there; the Negev is Israel's future and we must bring education there," Mr. Chlewich told The Jerusalem Post last week in his apartment in Jerusalem's Wolfson Towers.

Research on development of the desert can only be done successfully if the school of higher learning conducting it is located on the spot. "Ben-Gurion University also attracts me because some 35 per cent of its student body is made up of youngsters from Oriental families, about double the rate at older universities. If we fail in social integration we

will one day have a country of two Jewish peoples," he said.

The interview with Mr. Chlewich had not been easy to arrange. One week he was busy with Board of Governors meetings at the Hebrew University, the next he was at Tel Aviv University, and then he rushed to Ben-Gurion University for meetings with President Yosef Tekoach. The next day he and Tekoach were back in Jerusalem to discuss university affairs with President Ephraim Katzir, who takes a special interest in B-G University. A busy schedule for a man of 75, who echoes the sentiment one hears expressed by other big givers — that the good they can do with their wealth is the biggest dividend they derive from it.

Four months ago Mr. Chlewich took on the job of president of the American Associates of Ben-Gurion U. "I pity some of the people who sit on their money,

and don't know what to do with it. We could all do more, every one of us," he challenged. "That is added to my philosophy is that we're all egoists — everything we do is done basically because we enjoy it."

The current budget of B-G U. is IL132m. Mr. Chlewich and a devoted group of supporters in the U.S. and Israel are working hard to raise part of this money. "B-G U. has a special mission. I hope Finance Minister Yehoshua Rubinkowitz and the heads of the Jewish Agency understand this when it comes to providing funds to match those we raise," he said. The medical school in Beerseba does not even have its own building. "I hope that this baby won't be deprived of its milk," he put it.

Aaron Chlewich explains his interest in education partly by the fact that his own studies in economics were interrupted by the Russian revolution. He picked up the threads later in Holland but his lack of formal training did not prevent him from becoming a big success in the business world later. The hides and leather export firm of Chlewich Sons & Company, started in Europe by his grandfather, is one of the big three in its field in the world today.

Having built up a big business in Europe before the war, Aaron Chlewich reached the U.S. just before the outbreak of war. There the firm has branched out into cattle ranching in Colorado, and Nebraska and into the operation of feedyards. The firm also specializes in land improvement, using modern irrigation methods to turn barren areas in New Mexico and in Mexico into agricultural land. "We use some Israeli methods," Mr. Chlewich said. "Israel has a lot to be proud of in irrigation; I wish it were as progressive in some other fields as it is in irrigation," he said.

In Israel, Chlewich and Sons is a partner in the Sunfrost frozen food factory opened in Ashdod after the Six Day War. But Aaron Chlewich's ties to the country date back to 1933, when his parents moved here.

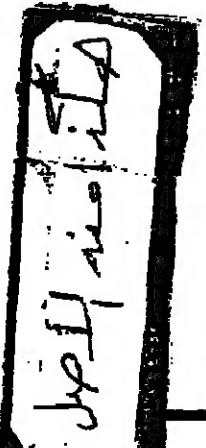
Since 1969 Mr. Chlewich's wife Nusia has been busy organizing the wives of the firm's partners to work for the establishment of kindergartens and nurseries through the Israel Education Fund. Before that the family had thrown its weight behind the building of a comprehensive high school in Eilat.

With deep sorrow,
we announce the death of the head of our family,
our beloved father, grandfather and
great-grandfather

MOSHE GUTTEL LEVIN

The funeral will leave from his home, 61 Sderot Moriya, Mt. Carmel, on Sunday, May 9, 1976, at 3 pm. for the Old Cemetery, Hof Hacarmel, Haifa.

His sons —
Abraham and Phillip Levin
Israel and Adina Levin
Itzhak and Leah Levin
Ezra and Raya Levin
His daughters —
Michal and Nahum Beth
Yael Levin
Malka Levin
His grandchildren and
great-grandchildren and
the family.



THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to fair.
Outlook for Saturday: Sharav conditions.
Weather synopsis: High over Europe with a ridge to the East Mediterranean. Warm low over Gulf of Sidra moving eastward.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Min-Max	Min-Max	Min-Max
Jerusalem	30	16-24	20-28
Golan	26	14-26	18-28
Nahariya	25	12-22	18-25
Safed	41	18-23	20-26
Haifa Port	20	17-24	22-26
Tiberias	31	18-28	20-28
Nazareth	43	18-28	18-28
Afula	45	15-27	20-30
Shomron	37	16-24	19-28
Tel Aviv	28	18-24	20-28
B-G Airport	40	14-28	20-32
Jericho	48	19-34	24-37
Caes	38	18-28	20-28
Beerseba	28	16-30	20-33
Eilat	19	22-37	25-39
Tiran Straits	12	27-36	29-38

Social and Personal

President Katsir presided yesterday at his official residence over the award of Worker of the Year prizes to Yitzhak Amon, of the Acrial chemical fibres works in Ashdod (best industrial worker) and Edith Avishai, chief public health nurse of Migdal Ha'emek (best service worker). The prizes, each IL20,000, are sponsored by the newspaper "Yediot Aharanot" under the patronage of the Finance, Commerce and Industry and Interior Ministers, and with the cooperation of the Histadrut, the Manufacturers Association, the Productivity Institute, the Union of Local Authorities and the Civil Service Commission.

President Katsir yesterday received the participants in the World Jewish Youth Bible Contest. The President also tendered a reception on the occasion of the unveiling of the work by Ya'acov Agam, "The Menore," donated to the President's Residence by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rothenberg of Pittsburgh.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin met yesterday with the members of the national soccer team to congratulate them on their recent Asian-zone successes and to wish them luck in the forthcoming Montreal Olympic Games.

Idaho Governor Cecil Andrews yesterday called on Housing Minister Avraham Ofer and visited the Weizmann Institute.

An Oneg Shabbat in English will be held at 9 p.m. tonight, at Iud Shivat Zion, 86 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, Tel Aviv. Tourists are invited to meet Dr. Z. Bacharach, Bar-Ilan University, and Arye Chapman, Tour Ve'Aleh.

An Oneg Shabbat in English, will be held tonight at Heichel Shlomo in Jerusalem at 9. Rabbi Shmuel Nathan and Moshe Felber of the Finance Ministry will be speakers. Zimrot: Cantor Arye Goldfarb. A Melava Malka programme will be held at 8.30 p.m. tomorrow, with Haim Zohar as guest speaker. Cantor Yehuda Lender will sing, and a film will be shown. The public is invited.

BIETH
LEVY. — To Anat and Eldad, on May 5, 1976, at Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem — a son; grandson to Ruth and Dr. Aharon Kir. Haifa, and Erna and Yehoshua Levy, Jerusalem; great-grandson: Ross Halevy, Jerusalem and Dora and Abe Gutman; great-great-grandson to Masuda Shaharabany, Jerusalem.

DEPARTURES

Former French Premier Pierre Mendes-France and his wife, for home, after a two-week visit.
Rabbanit Bracha Kapach, executive member of the Jerusalem branch of the National Religious Women's Organization, to Chicago, where she will open an exhibition of Yemena folklore at the Spiritus Museum of Judaism.

The tombstone in memory of our beloved
HERMAN DEUTSCH
will be consecrated on Sunday May 9, 1976 at 4.30 p.m. at the Zichron Meir Cemetery, Bnei Brak
THE FAMILY

We deeply mourn the death in Cape Town
of my beloved husband, our beloved father and brother
HARRY LOWENBERG
 Sylvia and Leslie Lowenberg (Koski)
Cape Town
Eda Ya'acov and Ron Yanai
Tel Aviv

We regret to announce the death on May 2, 1976, of
JONATHAN THURSZ
a founder of the Zionist movement in Morocco, publisher and editor of "L'Avenir Illustré," Casablanca, devoted husband of Franka Gutglas Thurst, dear father of Daniel and Frederic, beloved grandfather.
Shiva at 2231 Crest Road, Baltimore, Maryland, 21209, U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION OF BRESLAVIANS AND SILESIA
On the 40th anniversary of the passing of
Rabbi Dr. MAX SIMONSOHN
there will be a national meeting on May 16, 1976, of his students, admirers, and friends in the Dan Auditorium, 61 Rehov Hayarkon, cor. Trumpeldor, Tel Aviv.
There will be a social gathering from 5.30 to 7.00 p.m. Remembrance and eulogies will take place from 7.00 to 8.00 p.m. Cost of participation: IL20 (including refreshments).
Those interested in participating should write immediately to Mr. Eliezer Lewin, 27 Rehov Masada, Ramat Gan, noting the number of people that will be coming with them.
Participants are requested to bring along photos, documents, letters etc.
Person to invitations will not be sent.

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tour ve'aleh
Bureau for the Promotion of Immigration Projects World Zionist Organization
Department of Immigration and Absorption

Nablus, Tulkarm curfews lifted: Peres meets new town councils

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Curfews were lifted in Nablus and Tulkarm yesterday after six days, and the whole of the West Bank was quiet apart from slight disturbances in Jenin.

Defence Minister Shimon Peres, who announced the lifting of the curfews on a visit to Nablus to confer with the newly elected town council, said that other restrictions would be eased in the hope this would speed the restoration of law and order.

The new mayor of Nablus, Basam Shaka, said the town needed help from the Military Government to construct a new water system and buy new electricity generators.

The town council could not be responsible for law and order, the mayor said, because in the final analysis a situation of "conqueror and conquered" existed in the town. He asked that the curfew be lifted, the iron gates removed at the entrances to the Casba (old city market), security detainees released and the fines on youths sentenced in the recent disturbances reduced or repealed.

Shaka said that measures taken by the security forces did not necessarily restore tranquility. At times they increased tension still further and created a situation in which

innocent people got hurt. The townsfolk would show understanding if the Military Government met them halfway, he believed.

Peres replied that it was Jordan's attack against Israel in 1967 which created the new political reality in which Israel controlled the area.

He said that the curfew would be lifted, two of the iron gates to the Casba removed, and one of the three closed schools reopened. If quiet prevailed in town, all the restrictions would be lifted, he promised.

Nablus should realize that the Israel regime was the most liberal possible under existing circumstances and assured freedom of expression, elections and movement, as well as full employment. No regime could tolerate riots and stone-throwing, Peres said. In the entire West Bank there are only 37 administrative detainees, he added.

The meeting in the council chambers was friendly in tone and everyone concentrated on the practical issues, despite the tension in the city.

In Hebron, where Peres also conferred with the new council, Mayor Fahd Kawasma said he was encountering many difficulties in the municipal administration, because the previous council (under former

mayor Mohammed Ali Ja'afari) had been slumped about collecting local taxes. That explained Hebron's serious financial plight and the backward state of its services, Kawasma said.

He said he had received several complaints from the townsfolk alleging bad behaviour on the part of the Kiryat Arba Jewish settlers.

When Kawasma referred to the expulsion to Lebanon of two West Bank election candidates, Peres replied that he understood the Hebron Town Council had to raise the issue, but he expected the council to understand the motives of the Military Government.

Elsewhere in the West Bank all was quiet, save in Jenin where a few incidents took place.

A three-man NBC television crew was detained in Jenin by army troops for a few hours on suspicion of being connected with a riot going on at the time there. The crew were questioned before their release.

Tim's correspondent in the West Bank reports that cases allegedly occurred recently of Arabs contacting foreign television services here and offering to stage demonstrations for a fee. The authorities are said to be keeping a sharper eye lately on foreign television crews filming in the areas.



Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands and Prince Claus (background) are shown around a laboratory at the Tel Aviv University medical school yesterday.

Princess Beatrix at T.A. University

'Both Holland and Israel born against all odds'

TEL AVIV — A beaming Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands, dressed in blue and white, yesterday inaugurated the Princess Beatrix Floor of Tel Aviv University's Sackler School of Medicine — the event for which the University invited her to Israel. The Crown Princess was accompanied by her husband, Prince Claus.

In her speech, the Princess noted that one reason why "relations between the Jews and Dutch are so good" is that "our two peoples have many characteristics in common. Both were born in a struggle for freedom against seemingly impossible odds."

Suffering had strengthened the bond: the shock of the Holocaust had a powerful impact upon the entire Dutch nation, she said.

The Princess got a rousing welcome from both faculty members and students, with whom she quickly established rapport. She confessed to being hesitant at addressing the faculty in view of her "limited knowledge of medicine," and went on to note the distinguished role which Jews had played in Dutch medical history.

(The medical school floor named after the Princess houses pathology, histology and cell biology laboratories financed by the Dutch Friends of Tel Aviv University.)

Health Minister Victor Shemtov, speaking in reply, called the ceremony a "symbol of the deep friendship between two nations that share common ideals." University president Haim Ben-Shahar said the relations of the people of Holland towards the Jews had been "a shining example of enlightenment, a bright contrast of tolerance and humanity in a dismal picture of prejudice and tragic bigotry."

Free Arya Scheinberg, head of the Dutch Friends, also spoke. After the ceremony Princess

Beatrix toured the campus and lunched there.

Going from the university to the Beit Milman immigrant absorption centre in Ramat Aviv, the Princess expressed shock when she heard the story of Susanna Novikov — who came to Israel three weeks ago after being forced to divorce her activist husband Mark in order to leave.

The Princess, who had come at her own request, spent three and a half hours with the immigrants instead of the 30 minutes originally planned. She asked to see what a new immigrant's room looks like and was taken to the room of Mr. and Mrs. Kalendarov, a sculptor and painter respectively. Mr. Kalendarov regretted that he could not give the Princess, an amateur artist herself, a gift of one of his works, but he had been forced to leave them all behind.

Former activist Lydia Kornfeld thanked the Princess for the help offered to would-be olim by the Netherlands Embassy in Moscow, which has been representing Israeli interests in the USSR since the Soviets severed relations in 1967.

Dozens of immigrants crowded in to get a glimpse of the Princess, who constantly asked questions and was particularly interested in the absorption of children and in the teaching methods of the ulpan.

She and the Prince were accompanied by Netherlands Ambassador Christian Arriens.

In the morning, before going to the university for the dedication ceremony, the royal couple visited the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, where they were welcomed by Institute president Michael Sela and Mrs. Sela.

On Independence Day the Dutch couple were the dinner guests of Police Minister and Mrs. Shlomo Hillel in Jerusalem.

'Gut' Levin of Haifa dies at 96

HAIFA — Moshe "Gut" Levin, long-time public servant and a freeman of the city, died yesterday at the age of 96.

Levin was born in Lithuania, but was taken as a child to Ireland and came to Eretz Yisrael in 1896 (at the age of 13) with his parents. They settled in Jerusalem.

Levin served as head of the Jewish Community Council, in the Ve'ad Leumi, and on the board of

numerous educational and welfare institutions. He was also a member of Bnai Bith and Rotary. For all this the British Government awarded him the Order of the British Empire.

He is survived by four sons, three daughters and their families. His funeral will leave his home in Sderot Moriya for the old cemetery on Carmel Beach on Sunday at 3 p.m.

Ulpan Akiva's

HEBREW READING & WRITING - 4 WEEKS

Residential courses for those speaking fluent Hebrew but who find it hard to read and write, opening at the Green Beach Hotel, Netanya on May 23, 1976 & on June 27, 1976. The Civil Service Commissioner will encourage the participation of civil servants in these courses.

Details & information: ULPAN AKIVA NETANYA, International Hebrew Study Centre, P.O.B. 256, Netanya, Tel. 053-24606

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Moetzet Hapoalot/Pioneer Women

welcomes the
50th Anniversary Conference Tour of Pioneer Women of the U.S.A.

and invites Pioneer Women residing in Israel to attend a festive reception at the Hilton Hotel, Tel Aviv, on Monday, May 10, 4 p.m.

Guest of honour: GOLDA MEIR

Admission: TL10.-

Israel 3rd in bridge tourney

MONTE CARLO. — Israel stood third last night, with 81 points, in the World Contract Bridge Championship here after beating Australia by 11 points to nine.

The United States, in first place with 99 points, beat Italy, in second place with 83 points. Brazil ran behind Israel with 87 points, the other competitors standing below with a sizable margin: Australia 11½ and Hongkong 23½.

The final is due to be held today and tomorrow with the United States and Italy seen to have the best chances. Italy is the defending champion.

Both teams were expected to pick up a hefty number of international match points (IMP) in last night's matches with Hongkong, which is running a distant last in the tourney.

The U.S. earned a hard-fought 11-9 victory over Italy on Wednesday night to increase its first-place lead to six IMP. Israel, despite its chance to gain on the leaders while they battled each other, had to come from behind to defeat Australia 11-9. Brazil handed Hongkong its eighth straight defeat, 16-4, after itself being blitzed by Italy 20-0 earlier in the day.

Israel and Brazil still maintained mathematical hopes of overtaking one of the two leaders, but both were facing tough opponents in the final two rounds.

In the women's Venice Cup tourney, the U.S. team piled up an almost insurmountable lead — 135 points — over Great Britain with only last night's 56 deals remaining. (UPI)

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'Cooking gas is dangerous in vehicles'

The use of cooking gas to operate a motor vehicle is extremely dangerous, as well as illegal, according to a warning issued this week by the Ministry of Transport.

The ministry spokesman stated that some automobile owners have recently installed devices in their cars which convert their motors to use cooking gas in place of petrol. These devices, which violate manufacturers' specifications, decrease the dependability of the car considerably and involve a high risk of gas leakage, with its repercussions in the surrounding environment.

The spokesman said the ministry has taken a number of steps to put a stop to this practice. The registration licences of motor vehicles in which a gas conversion device has been installed will not be renewed. The police have been asked to locate and remove from the roads immediately all cars using cooking gas in such a way. The owners of these cars will be required to get rid of these devices and pass a second inspection before being allowed to operate their vehicles again.

Austria wins table tennis event for men's teams

By JACK LEON

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter
Favourites Austria yesterday won the gold medal in the men's team event in the current 14-nation World University Table Tennis Championships at Haifa University.

Yugoslavia, the only East European participant, finished as runner-up in the high-calibre competition, in which Israel had to be satisfied with a lowly 10th place.

The Austrian team of full internationals kept their unbeaten record intact with an easy 5-0 victory over Great Britain in the final match of the group playing for the first four places.

Yugoslavia ensured her medal by defeating West Germany 5-3, pushing the Federal Republic into third position, ahead of the U.K.

The pool to decide fifth through eighth places was won by Brazil, the sole Latin American representative following the last-minute withdrawal of Mexico. The Brazilians yesterday cruised to a 5-0 success against Belgium, which ended in eighth place.

Sweden, which had won the 1975 World Championships, was defeated 5-3 by Finland in the semi-finals. The Finns, who had won the 1974 World Championships, were defeated 5-3 by Greece in the quarter-finals. The Greeks, who had won the 1973 World Championships, were defeated 5-3 by Thailand in the quarter-finals. The Thais, who had won the 1972 World Championships, were defeated 5-3 by Thailand in the quarter-finals.

As reported earlier, Yugoslavia gained the gold medal in the girls' team championships, in which the next two places went to Great Britain and West Germany. Israel was sixth among the seven entries.

Single competition for men and women began yesterday evening at

the university's main sports hall, and this will continue today, when the doubles events will also get under way. Both today and tomorrow play starts at 9 a.m., with the closing ceremony — which will include the singles finals — starting tomorrow night at 8.15.

Many top players are among the 100-odd participants in this first-ever International University Sports Federation (FISU) championship to be held in Israel. Table tennis is one of several FISU championship events which are not played off with the majority of sports at the quadrennial World Student Games (the "Universiade"), though considered part of them. (Israel's team received a hostile reception from their hosts during the 1973 Universiade in Moscow.)

Israel-UK aviation talks next month

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Anglo-Israeli aviation talks will take place here next month on such issues as El Al's request for landing rights in Hongkong, Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi said yesterday.

Speaking before leaving for Denmark at the end of a four-day visit, Ya'acobi said the Hongkong matter had only been touched on in his "highly positive" talks with British Air and Aviation Under-Secretary Stanley Clinton Davis. But British firms had shown interest in helping to plan and build the projected Elat international airport.

FEMINISTS from Jerusalem and Tel Aviv will demonstrate for abortion on demand and better birth control services at 4 p.m. Sunday in front of Jerusalem's Mashbir department store.

Jewish activists again harassed on 'parasitism' charges by USSR

Jerusalem Post Reporter
EL AVIV. — Some of Moscow's aging Jewish activists have in recent days been threatened with criminal prosecution on the unique Soviet charge of "parasitism," which is circles had come to suppose could no longer be used against activists.

(A "parasite," according to Soviet law, is anyone who is not gainfully employed.)

There has recently been a change in Soviet law, whereby a charge of parasitism may only be brought up in connection with charges of espionage or begging. In view of this, few and fewer aliyah activists had on faced with the charge, and even circles had come to suppose

that it had become obsolete as a weapon against the Zionist movement in the USSR.

However, recently, leading activists including Victor Brailovsky, Yuli Kosharovsky, Mark Azbel and Lev Udonovsky have been summoned to KGB offices and warned that they would face trial on charges of parasitism unless they ceased their Zionist activity forthwith and cancelled their applications to emigrate to Israel. The penalty can be terms in hard-labour camps.

In another report from Moscow it is learned that some 70 Jews held a picnic outside of Moscow in honour of Israel's Independence Day. The picnic was not disrupted by the authorities.

IMMIGRANTS RAP SOVIET VISITS

EL AVIV. — The Action Committee of Newcomers from the Soviet Union, which includes some of the most prominent activists have reached Israel, has come to strongly against the projected visit to Israel of two Soviet delegations. The first is due to arrive here at the invitation of Rakhimov, mark the 51st anniversary of Allied victory in World War II. The second group is to come to at a later date to reciprocate a

visit by a number of Israelis some months ago which included Dov Zakim of Mapam and Amnon Kapelink.

The Action Committee, a non-partisan group among whose members are such noted activists as Silvia Zaimanov, Yasha Kozlov, Rivka Alexandrovich, Prof. Alexander Temkin and Emanuel Steinkar, had dispatched urgent telegrams to the Cabinet, the Foreign Ministry and to the Hotel Owners Association protesting the coming visit.

14 years for rape-robbbery

TEL AVIV. — A 19-year-old man from Jaffa was sentenced on Tuesday to 14 years' imprisonment for the rape and robbery of a 72-year-old woman in Tel Aviv's Rehov Ben Yehuda.

Hani Dula admitted to breaking into the woman's apartment last October together with an accomplice, raping her and robbing her of jewelry and money.

District Court Judges Zeltzer, Wallenstein and Ben-Dror, while accepting the defence claim of the defendant's disturbed mental state, pointed out that this made him no less dangerous to the community. The judges, however, recommended that he receive appropriate medical treatment. (Itin)

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Dr. JACK COHEN
Topic:
REFLECTIONS ON CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT IN ISRAEL
— All Welcome —

Institute of Strategic Studies survey reveals: New hardware assures Israel's superiority

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Israel continues to enjoy qualitative military superiority over her Arab neighbours, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies in its annual survey of major international security trends: "Strategic Survey 1975," released here yesterday.

The Institute's survey finds that "with the planned acquisition of weapons from the U.S. and her own production, Israel can counter Arab procurement for some time yet." The survey suggests that the key question facing the Arab states is "whether Egypt will succeed in her efforts to diversify her weapons supply by buying from the West and building an indigenous army industry."

The survey's chapter on "Armed Forces and Armaments-Middle East" shows, for mid-1975, Israel with a regular army strength of 135,000, faced by total Arab strength of 630,000, with the breakdown: Egypt-275,000, Syria-150,000, Iraq-120,000 and Jordan-75,000. The survey adds that "Israel is able to expand rapidly to 375,000 (while) Egypt and Syria would probably also deploy extensive reserves. Iraq would be unlikely to deploy more than a proportion of her forces."

The report noted that in the 1973 war other Arab countries and the Palestinians pro-

vided troops as well. As to tactical aircraft Israel is said by the survey to have 451 planes, facing 1,201 Arab planes (Egypt-510, Syria-402, Iraq-247 and Jordan-42.)

The survey found special significance in the unveiling of the Kfir jet fighter during 1975, saying that the IAF had acquired 100 of them by the year's end.

The survey found the "most significant features of the year were the American commitment to Israel as a result of the Sinai pact, and the supply of Arab oil money to Egypt to buy Western arms, to Syria to enable her to continue receiving Soviet military equipment, and to Jordan to enable her to increase defensive capabilities."

In its section on new naval weapons technologies, Israel is mentioned as one of eight powers developing antishipping missiles (the others: France, West Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, the U.S. and the USSR). It calls the Gabriel a unique weapon, with sales to Singapore, Argentina and South Africa. Syria, Iraq and Egypt are getting Soviet missiles, the report said.

The survey itemizes American arms commitments to Israel as a result of the interim agreement with Egypt: 100 Lance surface-to-surface missiles to be operational by end of 1975, and another 200 by end of '76. Also mentioned is the possibility of Israel's acquir-

ing a cluster warhead for the Lance via "American commercial channels."

Other acquisitions include 25 E-15 Eagle fighters plus 200 F-16 fighters by 1977, laser-guided bombs, maverick electro-optical weapons, harpoon stand-off missiles, as well as unitized air-to-air weaponry, electronic counter-measures, and reconnaissance and signal intercept equipment.

In discussing reports on Israel's nuclear capability, the survey noted that the U.S. opposition to providing Israel with the perishing was fueled by reports such as that of CIA Chief William Colby to the Congress. The Institute discounts fears of Egypt being able to develop indigenous nuclear army capability before the next decade even if Cairo gets a reactor from either the U.S. or France.

As to Egypt's capacity for making war in the near future the survey is sceptical because of the huge problems facing the Egyptian diversification programme. Syria was seen, despite Soviet re-armament, still to be making up for Yom Kippur War losses.

The survey did note that the huge arms purchases by Saudi Arabia and Iran "cannot fall to have some impact on the Arab-Israeli confrontation." It argued that Iranian arms purchases influence Saudi procurement, which in turn must be taken into account by Israel.

Computer crimes cost U.S. Gov't \$2m. in 69 cases

WASHINGTON. — Criminals have manipulated U.S. government computers to steal about \$2m. in 69 known cases over the past few years, but the over-all loss could be much higher, according to a Congressional audit.

Congress' general accounting office said in a recent report that the frauds were possible because of lax controls over the computer systems maintained by government agencies.

In one case, the report said, a government employee entered false payment vouchers into a computer system. "The computer could not recognize that the transactions were fraudulent, and issued cheques payable to fictitious companies set up by the employee and his accomplices," the auditors wrote.

The cheques were sent to banks where the conspirators had opened accounts for the fictitious firms. "The criminals then withdrew the funds from the accounts," the report said. This scheme cost the government \$100,000, the auditors said.

About 62 per cent of the government computer crimes involved such relatively simple operations, contrary to the widespread belief that computer crime requires sophisticated technological expertise, the report said.

U.S. hit by 308 strikes

NEW YORK. — New Yorkers carried out their own garbage, light trucks without spare tires to keep assembly lines rolling. The spares will be sent to dealers to find — surprise — no spare tire. All were victims of American labour troubles.

In taverns around the U.S., Budweiser beer was in short supply because of a two-month-old strike by beer bottlers at the nine breweries of Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

Thirty thousand New Jersey bus commuters also suffered as employees of two bus lines stayed home.

Figures for this week were not available, but the U.S. Government Mediation Service reported 308 strikes involving 187,245 workers nationwide in the week ending April 28. The Agency said it expected the figures to be somewhat higher for the seven-day period ending May 5.

About 60,000 rubber workers began drawing strike benefits Wednesday as their strike against the big four companies of the tire and rubber industry entered its third week.

Meanwhile, Ford and General Motors began shipping cars and light trucks without spare tires to keep assembly lines rolling. The spares will be sent to dealers to find — surprise — no spare tire. All were victims of American labour troubles.

In some buildings, tenants organized committees to run elevators and to distribute mail, but the heat was off and hot water was lacking in many buildings.

And in San Francisco, the strike by municipal craft workers dragged through its 36th day. The major problem was getting around the hilly city as trolley, bus and cable car drivers continued to honour picket lines of 1,850 of the city's (AP) AF third week.

Around the world

Egypt to ease currency controls

CAIRO. — Egypt plans to ease restrictions on foreign currency and travel allowances by the end of this month, Economy Ministry Zaki Shafat told the "Al-Gomhuria" newspaper yesterday.

Egyptians will be allowed to travel abroad with 20 pounds Egyptian (20 sterling), buying any foreign currency they need locally. Foreigners will be allowed to bring Egyptian currency with them on visits here, he said. The Minister did not specify what amounts of Egyptian currency could be brought in by foreigners, but said it would no longer be a crime to do so. (Reuters)

Chile frees politicals

SAINTIAIGO. — Chile's ruling military junta on Wednesday announced the release of three top political prisoners in a move which sources said was to improve the regime's image, prior to a visit here by U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon today.

The prisoners, who were released on Tuesday, were identified by the Interior Ministry as Pedro Felipe Ramirez, former Minister of Mining and a son-in-law of Rodolfo Tomic, a former ambassador to the United States and a candidate for the Chilean presidency in 1970; Sergio Vucovic Rojo, the former Communist mayor of Valparaiso, Chile's major port and second largest city; and Andres Sepulveda Carmona, a former Socialist Congressman. (AP)

Bicentennial flag burning

VANCOUVER. — An American flag was placed upside down between two stakes, doused with lighter fluid and set afire by a group of U.S. Indians in this Canadian city at the start of a national campaign to protest treatment of their people.

John Trudell, Chairman of the American Indian Movement, told newsmen later that the flag burnings will continue during the U.S. Bicentennial celebrations. He also called upon the Canadian government not to extradite Leonard Peltier, an Indian activist wanted by the U.S. for the murder of two FBI agents at Pine Ridge, South Dakota last June. (UPI)

Canadian senator on theft charges

MONTREAL. — A new charge of stealing \$16,536 from the ruling Liberal Party's funds has been brought against Montreal Senator Louis Giguere.

The Crown Prosecution said that the alleged theft occurred between 1970 and 1975 when the senator was trustee of some \$55,000 in contributions from at least seven major Canadian corporations.

Giguere and four others were recently charged with conspiracy and influence peddling and face a possible 10 to 14 years' imprisonment. (AP)

7 Mexican bodyguards slain

MEXICO CITY. — Terrorists shot and killed seven secret agents in two coordinated attacks here yesterday, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman said six of the agents were the personal bodyguards of the president of Mexico's Olympic committee, Mario Vasquez Rana. There was no indication whether the slayings were actions of a death squad or a bungled attempt to kidnap the Mexican official, who is also president of the Pan American Sports Organization. Vasquez Rana was not in the vicinity at the time of the attacks, and he was presumed to be safe. (AP)

Guerrillas hit Rhodesia rail link

SALISBURY. — Black guerrillas have made their first attack on the Botswana Railroad that links Rhodesia with South Africa, a government spokesman said yesterday. The incident on Wednesday, resulted in only minor and temporary damage.

The sabotaging of the rail line was the second attempt by guerrillas in the last month to sever landlocked Rhodesia's two vital rail links to South Africa, on which it relies entirely for exports and imports that evade the trade sanctions imposed by the UN. (UPI)

Italy slaps on import controls; lira rises

ROME. — Stringent import controls went into force in Italy yesterday to defend the beleaguered national economy, and the plummeting lira responded immediately by gaining almost three per cent.

The measures, described by the Rome daily "La Repubblica" as part of a "siege economy," required importers to deposit 50 per cent of the value of any foreign orders with the Bank of Italy.

The decree valid for three months, also applies to Italians travelling abroad. The maximum entitlement under existing regulations is the equivalent of \$300. This means travellers must lodge half this amount as a non-interest-bearing deposit with the authorities.

Officials estimated that the measures, decreed by the caretaker government on Wednesday night, will take 3,700,000 million lire (\$2,242m) out of circulation and act to redress the balance of payments. The payments deficit for the first quarter of this year was well in excess of that for the whole of last year.

The prospect of the Communists coming to power in the general elections of June 20 and 21 sent the lira plunging to a record low of 916 against the dollar on Wednesday.

But yesterday it recovered dramatically to 889.90, a 2.8 per cent gain in the space of a few hours but still a 30 per cent devaluation on three months ago. It was the second time in two years that the Italians had resorted to an import deposit scheme, which runs counter to the European Common Market's basic principle of free trade.

The new restrictions were approved by the Common Market's executive commission under article 108 of the founding Treaty of Rome, which allows EEC members to take protective measures to defend their economies in emergencies. But it was clear that Italy's trading partners in the community were none too happy. The Common Market in fact granted Italy a \$1,000m loan on March 15 on the specific understanding that it would not take any measures to restrict trade.

The measure's immediate effect was to spread confusion among tourists and currency operators.

Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said in a statement that the measures had been taken because the devaluation of the lira had reached a level that was totally unjustified in economic terms. He said a series of lesser measures would be announced in the near future to act against speculation. (Reuters)

'U.S. pressured Britain to drop the Concorde'

LONDON. — The U.S. Government tried to get Britain to close down the Concorde supersonic airliner project in 1964 as a condition of a \$250m loan, "The Times" of London reported yesterday.

The newspaper, quoting a new book, "Concorde, The Inside Story," said that former Aviation Minister Julian Amery confirmed the story. Amery signed the British-French Concorde contract in 1962.

According to the book's author, Geoffrey Knight, a director of the British Aircraft Corporation, which builds the Concorde, the British Government was unable to cancel the project, as there was no break clause in the agreement with France. Instead, "The American President exacted the cancellation" of two experimental aircraft projects under way at the corporation, Knight said.

"The Times" quotes Amery as saying the Americans "did not wish to lend a lot of money to the Labour Government to produce civil airplanes that were going to be directly competitive with, and embarrassing to, the American airlines." (AP)

'Polarisation among S. African whites' Anti-apartheid party sweeps by-election

DURBAN. — South Africa's vigorously anti-apartheid opposition Progressive Reform party has swept to victory in a by-election here, indicating that whites are splitting into two distinct camps — those for racial separation and those against it.

The Progressives took the Durban North parliamentary seat from the main opposition United Party by 4,243 votes to 3,919. The ruling National Party came third with 3,139 votes.

The result of the Wednesday poll showed that the Progressives and the Afrikaner-dominated National Party each drew support from voters disenchanted with the United Party, which had taken the seat unopposed at the 1974 general election.

"The political centre is crumbling, marking the beginning of a polarisation between English- and Afrikaans-speaking people," a disappointed United Party spokesman said.

Amid political turmoil in Southern Africa, whites are apparently making a distinct choice for or against apartheid. But there seemed little likelihood of the Nationalists losing power in the foreseeable future. They have 122 parliamentary seats to the United Party's 36 and the Progressive's 12, with one seat vacant.

The United Party, now with the lowest parliamentary representation in its 48-year history, advocates a federal system of government, with main power still in white hands and the races kept apart residually and socially.

The Progressives are projecting the aim of a network of self-governing multi-racial states, linked to federal multi-racial government. This idea does not appeal to most Afrikaners — whites descended from the early Dutch settlers, who still seem to hold the future firmly in their hands.

In Geneva, meanwhile, the International Commission of Jurists said yesterday that South Africa's proposed new law on imprisonment without trial is a major step toward the creation of a police state. The South African government said on Wednesday that it plans to introduce legislation enabling it to detain for up to a year anyone threatening state security or public order. (Reuters, UPI)

The Intelligence Committee did not say whether the information provided by the FBI actually resulted in the raid.

The Committee said FBI operations against the Panthers started in 1967, and two years later the Panthers had been the target of 233 out of 300 secret operations authorized by the Bureau against black nationalist groups.

The Committee's report said that although the FBI maintained that its operations against the Panthers were intended to prevent violence, some tactics were "clearly to foster violence."

It said the FBI was "itself engaged in lawless tactics and responded to deep-seated social problems fomenting violence and unrest." (Reuters)

FBI 'fostered violence' to stop Black Panthers

WASHINGTON. — The Federal Bureau of Investigation carried out a secret campaign to cripple the Black Panther Party in the late 1960s, aggravating gang wars in which Panthers were shot, murdered or beaten, the Senate Intelligence Committee said yesterday.

A committee report said the FBI also provided police with important information which led to the deaths of two prominent Black Panthers in a police raid in Chicago, in 1969.

Party leader Fred Hampton and an official, Mark Clark, were killed in a gun battle when police raided a slum apartment on Chicago's West Side.

At the time Panther and other black militant leaders accused the police of a systematic campaign to wipe out the Black Panthers.

Only about one in 20 of the eight million babies born annually in developing countries is effectively immunised against childhood diseases such as polio, tetanus and measles, the World Health Organization reports from Manila.

A status of Midas, the mythical king who turned to gold all he touched, was stolen from a Turkish museum 30kms. west of Ankara, near the spot where Alexander the Great supposedly cut the Gordian knot.

KISSINGER SCHEME

(Continued from page 1)

higher prices for consumers in industrialized nations, including the U.S., for some of the things they buy.

The resources bank would channel large-scale private investment into the development of natural resources in the Third World through the sale of commodity bonds.

High-cost projects such as mining of iron ore and non-ferrous metals are the main target of the bank, according to U.S. officials, but Kissinger made it clear that, if necessary, the resources bank could be used to finance buffer stocks of other commodities.

Proposals by developing countries and the United Secretariat include a \$60. million fund to finance international buffer stocks to counter sharp price movements.

While most industrialized countries resist the idea of a common fund, the immediate reaction of Western trade experts was that

Kissinger's proposal could provide the germ of a compromise.

Kissinger also called for a definite timetable for study of specific commodity problems of interest to developing countries, and said the U.S. was prepared to take the initiative for holding producer-consumer forums this year.

These would deal with measures to improve the stability, growth and efficiency of the markets for the key exports of developing countries. He singled out minerals for particular attention.

Kissinger devoted much of his speech to proposals for getting more Western technology into poor countries.

He called for programmes in satellite technology, water resources development and ocean technology, and special programmes for technology training for people from poor countries in Western universities.

Kissinger said prosperity for Third World nations cannot be achieved through one-sided programmes.

The global economic system, he said, must be based on "fairness and opportunity to all who wish to participate — rich and poor, north and south, consumer and producer."

At an airport news conference before leaving, Kissinger said preliminary reaction to his speech "has been positive."

He said he had the "firm impression" that African leaders have found a significant departure from past U.S. policy toward Africa in his pronouncements on the continent.

The session had opened with the formal presentation by President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines of the Manila Declaration and programme of action drawn up by developing countries in Manila last February.

He began his address with a warning: "The world is coming to a new dark age. Each day, we are unable to reverse the trend and seize the alternatives to poverty, hunger, social fragmentation and strife."

Summarizing the Manila Declaration, issued by the so-called Group of 77 countries, which now in fact numbers 112, President Marcos included these topics:

- Proposals to restructure commodity trade and expand developing countries' exports through preference systems and other measures.
- Urgent reform of the international monetary system, steady and favourable flow of credits to developing countries on concessionary terms, and debt relief.
- Restructuring of world industrial production to remedy imbalances in trade, including measures to ensure the flow of technology to developing countries.
- The U.S. did not support proposals for general rescheduling of debts. Such measures would erode the credit-worthiness of countries borrowing on private capital markets, and would not be fair to nations which had taken strong policy measures to reduce their obligations, Kissinger said.
- And within hours of Kissinger's speech, French Minister of Economy and Finance Jean-Pierre Fourcade noted "I am against the proliferation of banking institutions."
- Though not specifying Kissinger's idea by name, he added: "I am opposed to setting up a billion-dollar fund right away when it might be years before it was used."
- The French minister said investments could be channelled through existing organizations such as the World Bank. (UPI, Reuters)

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Registration will close on June 30, 1976.

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And concerning: Yeroham Textiles Ltd.,
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- It is also possible to visit the plant after prior arrangement with the above Company offices.
- Bids should be submitted to the undersigned, P.O.B. 29308, Tel Aviv, not later than July 1, 1976.
- This notice is not a commitment to accept the highest or any other bid. The sale will receive final confirmation in Court.

Official Receivers for
Yeroham Textiles Ltd.

Concerning: The Companies Act

And concerning: Dimona Fibres Ltd.,
in Official Receivership

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Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Mincha 8.10 p.m., Kabbalat Shabbat, 8.25 p.m., Shabbat: Shabbat, 8.00 a.m. Mincha 8.00 a.m. G'dola 12.45 p.m. Mincha 5.40 p.m. Lecture: 8.00 p.m. Arvit 7.00 p.m.

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Parashat Hashavua by Mr. Gertzman 7.30 a.m. Shabbat 8.00 a.m. Women's Shilur 7.30 p.m. Mincha 5.40 p.m. Talmud Shilur by Dr. Zerah Warhaftig 7.35 p.m. Maariv 7.05 p.m. Melave Malka (talks in English) 8.45 p.m.

Yeshurun Synagogue (Hechal Shlomo) Tonight: 8.10 p.m. Shabbat: 8.00 a.m.

Beit Hillel for Students and Youth (Hechal Shlomo): Tonight: 8.10 p.m. Shabbat: 8.30 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Rehov Narkis 1). Tonight: 8.15 p.m. Shabbat: Shabbat, 8.15 a.m. Sermon: Rabbi Yeshoshua Amir.

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Italian Synagogue (Rehov Hillel): Tonight: Mincha, 8.10 p.m. Shabbat: 8.30 a.m.

Jewish Theological Seminary of America (Neve Schechter, behind the Israel Museum): Tonight: 8.10 p.m. Shabbat: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m.

Shabbat Lehavich Synagogue (Rehov Habad Jewish Quarter, Old City): Shabbat: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m. Kiddush following services.

Yeshivat Hakotel (Old City): Tonight: Mincha, 8.10 p.m. Traditional march to the Wall followed by Kabbalat Shabbat, 8.45 p.m. Arvit (at the Synagogue): 7.30 p.m.

Tomorrow: Shabbat, 7.00 a.m. Mincha, 12.30 p.m.

Sephard Synagogue-Hamas (Old City): Tonight: Mincha 8.10 p.m. Shabbat: Shabbat, 8.25 p.m. Shabbat: Sephard Minyan 7.30 a.m. Ashkenazi Minyan, 8.00 a.m. Mincha 8.40 p.m.

Congregation Beit Yisrael of Yomka Moshe (Rehov Pele Toetz, near Windmill): Tonight: Mincha 8.05 p.m. Shabbat: Shabbat, 8.10 a.m. Kiddush following services. Mincha 8.30 p.m. Followed by Pishet Avot (English) by Rabbi Emanuel Margulies.

Beit Knesset Marcat, Talbiyah (14 Rehov Hovevei Zion, Talbiyah): Tonight: 8.10 p.m. Har-El Synagogue (Progressive Judaism), 18 Rehov Shmuel Hanagid, near Bezalel Museum: Tonight: 8.00 p.m. Sermon: Rabbi A.C. Zouk. Shabbat: Shabbat, 8.00 a.m. Sermon: Rabbi Emanuel Margulies.

World Council of Synagogues (Conservative) at United Synagogue of America Centre: Rehov Agmon 4. Tonight: 8.15 p.m. Shabbat: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m. Sermon: Dr. Tuvia Friedman.

Congregation Ramat Zion (United Synagogue) (French Hill, at the Beit Sefer Mamalacht, Rehov Bar-Kolva): Tonight: 8.00 p.m. Shabbat 8.45 a.m.

Congregation Migdal Hashachanim (22 Rehov Pines): Tonight: Mincha 8.10 p.m. Shabbat: Shabbat, 8.00 a.m. Mincha 8.00 p.m. followed by Lesson in Talmud.

Young Israel (21 Rehov Ben-Tzion, Givat Sion): Tonight: 8.10 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 8.25 p.m. Shabbat: Shabbat, 8.00 a.m. Mincha 8.40 p.m.

Young Israel (Rehov Ben Tzion 47, Katamon): Tonight: 8.00 p.m. Shabbat: 8.00 a.m.

Young Israel Be'er Brit (Migdal) Rehov Hagit 18): Tonight: 8.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat: 8.30 a.m.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion (Rehov David Hamelech 13): Shabbat: 10.00 a.m.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue 110 Allenby Road, Shabbat: Shabbat, 7.55 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: Mincha 8.10 p.m. Shabbat: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m. Mincha 8.40 p.m.

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Emet V'Emuna (Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: Mincha 8.10 p.m. Shabbat: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m. Mincha

THE TWO KINDS OF PEOPLE

AN OVERFLOW audience of Jews and Christians came to hear two American Christian theologians express their heart-searchings on the subject of the Holocaust last week at the Jerusalem Centre for Conservative Judaism. The lecture, given by Roy and Alice Eckardt of Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, was followed by an impressive memorial ceremony.

The Eckardts, who are spending some time in Jerusalem to continue their research into Christian responses to the Holocaust, said they had come to divide people into two basic categories during their research: those who see the world as unchanged by the Holocaust and those who find that it is not the same as before that unthinkable destruction. Those in the first category argue that man has always behaved with inhumanity towards his fellow man, so that nothing unique occurred during the Holocaust. Generally, the Eckardts said, no particular behavioural responses are to be noticed among those who hold this view.

There are, however, two sub-groups in this category. The first sees the Holocaust as shockingly abnormal or excessive and fully recognizes the enormity of the

German-Nazi-engendered crimes against the Jewish People. But this is seen as a matter of degree, not of kind. In fact, these analysts almost invariably point to certain post-Holocaust events and equate them with Auschwitz — e.g. Hiroshima, Biafra, Bangladesh, or Vietnam.

The second sub-group sees Auschwitz within the continuum of Jewish history and suffering. The Holocaust, though the most terrible of the many catastrophes visited upon Jews throughout time, must be understood as part of that long story, in itself unique in human history and in the annals of suffering.

Those Christians who believe either in the abnormality of the Holocaust or in Auschwitz as a continuation of Jewish suffering are frequently leaders in Church efforts to counteract anti-Semitism, to expunge defamatory statements about Jews and Judaism from curricula and publications, and to create bonds of understanding between the two communities.

The Eckardts feel, however, that

The different responses of Christians to the Holocaust is discussed by Oikoumenikos in this week's 'Christian Comment.' An extensive study of the subject has been made by an American couple now carrying out research work in Israel.

the fateful challenge of the Holocaust is not met in these responses. Says Alice Eckardt: "Here is where we must make a leap, across the chasm that separates the post-Auschwitz world from the pre-Auschwitz world. We must join those on the far side who perceive that history has entered into a new era. Auschwitz was not merely an interlude. It was the decisive event that will forever divide time into a before and an after. All our accepted presuppositions, norms, beliefs and structures are challenged and called into question. For in the Holocaust the final restraints on human behaviour were abolished. Worse, they were

transmuted into praiseworthy standards of behaviour. The Holocaust becomes the test by which all is judged: Can this be said? Can that be done? Can we count on that — in the light of Auschwitz?"

IN HER ADDRESS Alice Eckardt gave both a prescriptive and descriptive statement of Christian responses to the Holocaust as she saw them in six key sentences, the number of the memorial candles that were lit later that evening in memory of the six million dead.

1) "First, remember the Holocaust not as a dead past but as a burning challenge to our present conscience." Mrs. Eckardt described

ed how in some American churches Holocaust memorial services are being held to fulfil this obligation.

2) "Remember in pain — we will confess that most Christian behaviour and passivity during the Holocaust was nothing less than apostasy. Once we acknowledge that without the long history of the Church's anti-Jewish teachings and practices, the Holocaust would not have been possible, we are ready to abandon everything in Christianity that helped produce such results." Mrs. Eckardt referred in this context to examples of radical rethinking of essential aspects of the Christian tradition. (Later in the evening her husband presented an example

of such rethinking which stirred up considerable controversy.)

3) "Remember in dread. We do not ignore danger signals when they first appear. We do not allow new ideological and political factors to revive anti-Semitism under the guise of anti-Zionism without attacking it for what it is." Mrs. Eckardt gave instances of vigilance on the level of political responsibility, for example in Germany.

4) "Remember in solidarity. Recalling the torment of the spirit which Jews experienced when they felt utterly abandoned, we vow that the Jewish people shall not be isolated again in the face of mortal enemies. We pledge our solidarity with them not just in rejoicing, not just in mourning, but in the steadfastness of day-to-day life." Mrs. Eckardt recalled the actions of those who expressed solidarity with the Jewish people in the face of the international isolation of Israel.

5) "Remember in compassion. Victims of cruelty and oppression

need rescue and release; this we desire and will work for. But once the release is accomplished, we often forget that the survivor and/or his family may have special need for a long time, needs that may even become apparent at once." An example Mrs. Eckardt cited of work done by the Dutch psychiatrist Dr. J. Baastiaanse, to help former concentration-camp inmates who suffer serious psychosomatic illnesses.

6) "Remember in love." Quoting the words of Ruth to Naomi, "Where you go, I will go; your people shall be my people and your God my God. Nothing but death shall divide us." Mrs. Eckardt said: "Will death divide us? Or will the passion and death of six million finally make us say, 'Enough!' to all our proclamations of possessing the one sure means to salvation? Do we Christians mean it when we say that we have been grafted onto the root of Israel which sustains us? If so, why then have so many of us done our best to destroy that root? We must oppose mission to the Jews in principle. When we finally renounce Christian supersessionism and recognize the abiding integrity of the Jewish faith, we can say with beloved Paul, 'Joseph my brother'."

THE YUGOSLAV Jewish community regularly issues an attractive bulletin, "Jevrejski Pregled," containing detailed information on national developments and events of Jewish interest, ranging from Holocaust memorials to the comparatively large number of relevant television programmes.

The Yugoslav community is very active. According to Richard C. Gross (in the J.T.A.), the Jews of Belgrade recently came to their social event of the year dressed in everything from white dinner jackets and gowns to blue jeans and, but for one exception, sang the songs of Yugoslavia — the exception was Hatikva. He feels that this is not so much out of loyalty to Israel as to remind themselves that they are Jewish.

One rabbi serves the 7,000 Jews (and he was an ordained) and there is no religious education for the young because there is no one to teach them. There are hardly any religious Jews. Kosher meat cannot be bought and a bar mitzva is a rarity. Over Passover they received matza from Holland, kosher meat from Zurich and wine from Israel, but that only happens once a year.

The President of the Federation of Jewish Communities, Lavoslav Kaldeburg, a semi-retired Supreme Court judge, explains: "We do our best to maintain the community — and we do not have to exert any pressure. That emanates from Yugoslav society itself, which is a collection of ethnic societies. You must be part of an ethnic group here. You cannot be neutral."

Yugoslavia does not discriminate

The Jewish Scene / Geoffrey Wigoder

Where the meat is kosher once a year

against its Jews and regards them as one of its various ethnic minorities. As one young Yugoslav put it, "I cannot say that I am a Serbian because one of my Serbian friends will say — without being derogatory — that I am not. One cannot forget one is a Jew because others remind us." However, the word "Jew" does not appear on passports or other formal documents.

It is estimated that 40 per cent of the community has intermarried, but it is usual for the non-Jewish partners to accompany their spouses to Jewish functions. Indeed, Kaldeburg says, the community is not worried by the intermarriage rate precisely because it brings new blood into the community and its activities.

About a third of the Jews are members of the Communist Party and this increases their chances for a successful career and upward mobility. On the whole Yugoslav Jews enjoy higher living standards than the general population. Many are professionals — 90 of them teaching in universities. Jews are free to leave, but those who are now in Yugoslavia have long ago elected

to live there. The Jewish youth are a vital element and are kept together through youth sports clubs and the highly successful summer camps. However, only 30 per cent of the community is under 30 while the rest are over 50, due to the gap created by World War II.

FOR A PICTURE of a small Jewish community in Yugoslavia, it is worth turning back to a description of the Jews of Sarajevo written by Harry Davis for "Hadasarah Magazine." Some 1,200 Jews live there, most of them descendants of long-established families. Most of the original 11,000 Jews of this famous community were massacred in World War II, and only a remnant remained.

Only one synagogue is still in use, as the Sephardi and Ashkenazi congregations have merged. Its prayerbooks are mostly Austro-Hungarian, printed around 1880. A Friday evening service attracts less than 20 participants, mostly over the age of 50. No replacement has been found for the last rabbi, who died a few years ago; there is no one to read the Torah, and no Sabbath morning services are held. Certain religious

observations, such as circumcision, are observed.

The 150 young people have no Talmud Torah or Hebrew classes, but about half of them have visited Israel. There is intermarriage with Christians — but not with the Moslems who make up much of the general population. Intermarried couples raise their children as Jews, however.

Money is raised for local as well as national Jewish charities, such as the Old People's Home in Zagreb. A Jewish mandolin orchestra gives fairly regular performances, and exhibitions are held by local Jewish artists.

There is a Jewish Museum, a modest old building formerly part of a synagogue. At the entrance is a brass candelabrum, said to be 800 years old, and brought to Sarajevo by Spanish Jews after the expulsion of 1492. Various other ritual objects are displayed, some of them replicas. One floor is devoted to the Holocaust and suspended on a chain from the ceiling is a book with the names of the 11,000 Jews killed by the Nazis. The Sarajevo Hagadah, one of the most famous of all Jewish books, is not in the Jewish Museum but in the National Museum, where it is kept under lock and key and special permission is required to view it.

This report also speaks of the lack of overt anti-Semitism and the good relations between Jews, Moslems and Christians. Among all the Jews there is a strong identification with Israel, and pride in the contributions made there by Yugoslavian Jews, notably Haim Bar-Lev and David Elazar.

Music / Yohanan Boehm

Ein Gev Festival takes a step in the right direction

FESTIVALS seem to be a modern device for providing tourists with artistic and entertaining attractions to make their travels more worthwhile. Salzburg, through its association with Mozart, and Bayreuth, with Wagner, are natural choices for festivals; but the others — and there are plenty all over the globe, but particularly in Europe, fill their programmes with the regular items of a normal concert season. Here and there, perhaps, they will include a musical item of interest, a new production or an out-of-the-way work but no original, central theme. The Israel Festival has been under fire for the 15 years of its existence because its search for a special identity has still not brought forth any solution. The planned Easter festival of church music at Nazareth has apparently been shelved for the time being.

Earlier attempts of the Ein Gev Festival to justify its location with the participation of artistic groups from the Kibbutz Movement were partially successful, but did not provide more than one programme out of five or six events. But this year saw a breakthrough which points to future developments in the right direction.

With the Israel Philharmonic and Jerusalem Symphony Orchestras making their customary appearance, there was only pantomime — in the shape of Sami Mocho — to provide any variety. No noisy pop groups, no Israeli entertainment, no Army Air-Force-Navy ensembles or orchestras — maybe by accident rather than design. But for two days, the centre of interest was a "Kibbutz Marathon," which presented us with an array of talent — soloists, a dance ensemble, a chamber orchestra. They gave us over ten hours of programmes, of the most varied and interesting types, and — above all — of impeccable quality.

There were a lot of vocal works, not heard often during the season on the regular concert stages. There was also a good balance between Christian liturgical and original Israeli compositions. The dance group — professional in appearance and performance — seems so much influenced by current American trends (including the choice of music), that the life and ideology of the kibbutz play no part in its presentations. Surely there are some appropriate themes without going back to the debkas and horas of earlier decades.

THE ARTISTIC activities of kibbutz members all take place

within the self-contained life of the movement. The choirs whose members are drawn from many settlements, meet several times during the year for intensive rehearsal, but then perform only for kibbutz audiences. The chamber orchestra likewise. There used to be a symphony orchestra as well as a youth wind band, which did not participate in this festival. The annual Ein Gev Festival would be the ideal place to present the achievements of all these groups and ensembles to the general public, which for the most part is completely unaware of the cultural activities of the kibbutzim. And then the management would not need to look for gimmicks like a marathon to make its choice attractive.

A publicity campaign here and abroad laying stress on kibbutz achievements, highlighting this angle of the Ein Gev Festival would be doing a valuable dual job. A number of people from abroad complained that our diplomatic and tourist representatives could not provide them with any details — not even the dates — of the Festival. Why are no attractive posters giving all the relevant information, distributed widely and in good time. Why cannot tickets be ordered, as they can be for similar events elsewhere? — by post. Happily, there were many tourists in the audience throughout this year's festival, but announcements were made only in Hebrew, leaving them uninformed and bewildered.

TO IMPROVE its artistic image, some structural changes should be undertaken on the stage. The plywood shell not only looks a bit shabby but does little to improve the acoustics. It also makes the stage too small for the masses of instrumentalists and choristers who crowd it nowadays. The woodwinds and the brass need raised steps so that their sonorities can be heard over the strings in front, providing a better balance of sound for any orchestra. Raised steps also give choirs a far better chance of being heard clearly, as was proved in the programmes of the kibbutz choirs. In contrast, the Tel Aviv Choir was most indistinct, performing without benefit of this arrangement for lack of room on the stage.

One of the main purposes of the ESCO Music Centre, located at one of the most beautiful spots in Israel, should be to make a wider public acquainted with the people living in the kibbutzim and their notable artistic achievements.

Theatre / Mendel Kohansky

Trying to speak with words

THEATRICAL history was made on May 11, 1950, when the tiny Theatre de Noctambules in Paris presented *The Bald Soprano* by an unknown playwright named Eugene Ionesco, and thus ushered in what later became known as "theatre of the absurd." Shortly after, the equally tiny Theatre de Poche presented another Ionesco play called *The Lesson*. In 1957 the two short plays were combined into an evening of Ionesco at the Left Bank Theatre de la Huchette, where they have been running since, night after night as a well-established Paris institution. I remember how much I enjoyed seeing it for the first time in 1966 in the pleasant La Huchette, and I had an equally wonderful time this week, one decade later, at the Jerusalem Theatre where the company is performing as part of Jerusalem's rites of spring.

It will be up to historians of the theatre to decide whether *The Bald Soprano* was a germinal work which changed the face of 20th century theatre, or just a delightful, explosively funny play. Its first performance in London in 1958 caused a public debate which has also become part of modern theatrical history — between the noted British critic Kenneth Tynan and the author, the former accusing the latter of promoting "anti-theatre" by showing that words are meaningless, and communication between human beings impossible. To which Ionesco replied that all he wanted to prove was that it is difficult to make oneself understood, not absolutely impossible.

The British couple named Smith with whom the play opens don't understand each other because there is nothing there to understand. The Smiths are simply blanks in their middle-class emptiness, and thus interchangeable with other couples of the same type, such as the Martins who come to dinner. Everybody is interchangeable. We hear the Smiths talk about a family — parents, grandparents, sons, daughters, uncles, cousins, several generations of both sexes — all of whom are named Bobby Watson. Nobody in the play



Mrs. Martin (Therese Quentin) and Mr. Martin (Paul Verish) get to know each other while visiting — in Ionesco's "Bald Soprano."

knows exactly who he is, except the maid who at one point announces a proposal of nothing "my name is Sherlock Holmes." As for the Martins who arrived from Manchester to have dinner with the Smiths who don't seem to know that they ever invited them, and, in fact, are not quite sure who the Martins are, they engage in a conversation in the Smiths' living room while waiting for their hosts to appear, and after they have established that they live in the same street, in the same building, in the same flat, and sleep in the same bed, realize to their astonishment that they are husband and wife.

Ionesco originally planned to end the play with a squad of police machine-gunning the audience while the theatre manager and the police sergeant congratulate each other. This, however, proved impossible because the company couldn't afford to hire all those actors, so Ionesco invented another ending. The two couples engage in a violent fight, at the height of which the maid announces "The Author!" whereupon Ionesco appears on the stage, the actors fall silent and stand aside while he steps up to the footlights, and shaking a fist at the audience shouts "You bunch of crooks! I'll get you!" The management thought the ending rather risky, and thus the play ended the way it began, with a domestic scene in which the wife is doing needlepoint, the husband is hidden behind a newspaper, the two exchanging inanities. Except that instead of the Smiths we now have the Martins. What's the difference?

THE LESSON is a less complex but much more enigmatic play which has been given various inter-

pretations. It starts with high comedy as the teenage girl comes to the teacher who is to prepare her a "total doctrine." And it ends in horror as she is carried out dead, the maid who had predicted it who she said "arithmetic leads philology, and philology leads crime."

The dialogue between teacher and pupil, hilariously funny before it slides into horror, is meant to show the impossibility of two human beings communicating by means language. Take for instance the word "grandmother": a simple term, seems, but with a different connotation to whoever says it.

Language is also an instrument of power in the hands of those authority, teachers, writer, political leaders. Here the teacher imposes his meanings on the pupil and when the latter cannot accept them, he resorts to rape and murder. The two plays have been marvelously directed by Nicolai Batteille (*The Bald Soprano*), at Marcel Cuvelier (*The Lesson*). Twenty-five years later, with none the original cast remaining, the performances are fresh and engaging, every scene honed to perfection. Especially brilliant are the frequent pantomimes — the girl engaging some exasperated adolescent mugging while waiting for her teacher to appear; the Smiths and the Martins trying to hold a conversation while having absolutely nothing to say each other. Since a classic something that has passed the test of time, and with 25 years a long span of time in this dizzying era of our the La Huchette production of the two Ionesco plays can surely be called a modern classic.

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THE FACES OF SADAT

THE REPORTS of an agreement between Egypt and the PLO to coordinate their efforts, to provide Egyptian financial and arms aid to the terrorist organization, and to permit resumption of PLO propaganda broadcasts from Cairo give cause for concern regarding the state of the interim agreement and its implementation by Egypt.

The agreement with the PLO, timed to coincide with Egypt's application to the Security Council to debate Israel's policy in the territories, would seem to provide an indication of the ongoing erosion of the basic premises which underlay the interim agreement. Israeli critics of that agreement have long insisted that it was a device by which Israel ceded territory, valuable military positions and oilfields with no return from Egypt. At best the quid pro quo was to be provided by the U.S. in the form of material and political support.

Optimists, however, tended to place greater faith in Dr. Kissinger's emphasis on the intangibles in the agreement. These intangibles, which were to become more visible over time, would have had Egypt take the first hesitant steps towards eventual peace with Israel. This was to express itself at first in a lessening of Egypt's anti-Israel propaganda and other demonstrative actions, and in its gradual dissociation from the Arab boycott. Israeli leaders who sought to persuade a sceptical public of the agreement's advantages also hoped that it would widen the split between Egypt and Syria, thus discouraging a possible united Arab military front in a future confrontation.

It is this latter prediction that seems to be coming true but not because of Egypt's part in the agreement. Rather it is the result of the traditional dissension and rivalry in the Arab camp, which focuses today around the conflict in Lebanon.

It is important therefore that we make it very clear that Egypt's latest steps belie the hopeful Kissingerian assumptions of last year for it was always assumed by all the parties that America's role of honest broker did not end with the formal signing of last year's agreement. The U.S. should, therefore, impress upon President Sadat that the vagaries of intra-Arab politics notwithstanding, the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement must be adhered to if there is any hope of the first doubtful step towards peace being followed by a less ambiguous second step.

It is essential that this point be made by Israel publicly and forcefully, for America's past and future policy — and Dr. Kissinger's methods — have become the subject of sharp debate in the U.S. election campaign. And since it is widely expected that after the presidential elections a new U.S. administration will move forcefully to push for a Middle East settlement, it is imperative that Israel make it plain now who is, and who acts, for peace in the Middle East.

Dry Bones



ISRAEL PRESS

Warning on Sinai oil

HA'ARETZ (Independent) refers to the controversy (revealed "despite the veil of censorship") over oil prospecting in Sinai. "It is no secret that the deal with foreign investors over oil prospecting in Sinai would be highly speculative in two senses: first because there is no guarantee that Israel will hold on to the territory itself in the medium range, and, secondly, because even in normal political conditions such investments may come to naught. When such prospecting is carried out beyond the green line, and particularly in Sinai, far greater caution should be exercised."

"The deal, even though already signed, should be taken out of the hands of the fuel authority and the Finance Ministry and thoroughly re-examined either by the Cabinet or by a Knesset committee."

DAVAR (Histadrut), commenting

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Driver, Give Soldiers Lifts!

"I would do exactly the same today!" This, of course, is a politician's best defence when accused of having served — and Shimon Peres makes it spiritedly. "I would hold the West Bank elections fairly, democratically, and on schedule — just as we did last month."

Peres' accusers include hawkish Religious Affairs Minister Raphael Eitan, doves like Victor Shemtov and middle-of-the-roads like Yigal Allon. They charge him with having failed to forecast that the elections would result in a swing to the pro-PLO nationalists. Their combined assault, and his tough counter-attack, turned the Cabinet's session post-mortem last Sunday into a bitter and acrimonious debate.

He sees their charges as expressions of their own shattered illusions, illusions which he never shared.

But even if they had hoped for different results, what point was there in arguing about it now? Were they saying that the elections should have been called off, or postponed?

"Let me ask a polemical question. Did we know the likely result of the election in Nazareth before it took place? If we knew (that the Communists would win) should we have called off the election, even though it was legally required to be held at that time?"

"The West Bank elections, too, were legally ordained, under Jordanian law. If we hadn't held them we would be accused not only of occupation — but of violating the existing law."

A week before the elections, Peres recalls, the Cabinet took its final decision to go ahead and hold them. By then there could have been few illusions. Every newspaper pundit was predicting success for the pro-PLO and pro-Communist candidates. Hebron's Mayor Ja'abari had finally, irrevocably excluded himself from the race: the nominations lists were closed.

And yet, unanimously, the Cabinet decided to go ahead as planned. That

What the West Bank election results show

Defence Minister Shimon Peres — in an interview with Diplomatic Correspondent David Landau — replies to critics who charge him with having failed to predict how the West Bank elections would turn out. He also says that some of the new mayors, though ardent nationalists, may refuse to become PLO puppets.

decision, says Peres firmly, was the right one, the wise one — both at the time and in the light of hindsight.

"If we had postponed the vote, the rioting would have continued. Mayors were resigning wholesale, and eventually we would have had to appoint officers to run the towns. And when the elections would finally have been held, the results would have been worse from our point of view."

Peres has a varied battery of alternative replies to fire back at his accusers.

First, he says, "I have no complaints against any government agency regarding the election forecasts."

And anyway — the forecasts were more or less correct.

Moreover, no one can accurately predict fairly held, democratic elections — as the current American primaries have once again demonstrated.

Furthermore, the West Bank election results are by no means so bad, or the prospects so bleak, as the hysterical reactions in Israel would have us believe.

"What are the results in fact? Out of the 205 men elected, 79 are avowed PLO or Communist-sympathizers.

The politics of the other two-thirds are still very much an unknown quantity."

"Our pre-election analysis of the 540 candidates showed that about one-third were pro-PLO or pro-Communist. We only submitted an analysis of the candidates — which was accurate. We made no predictions. As it turned out, our candidate analysis held good for the results, too."

"Now let's look at the results in the four big towns, Nablus, Hebron, Bethlehem and Ramallah. In Bethlehem and Ramallah the previous mayors were re-elected. In Nablus, the new mayor, Mr. Bassam Shak'a, is not a markedly different type from his predecessor, Hajj Mas'ud al-Masri. He, too, is a factory owner, a member of a distinguished family, with commercial and personal links with Jordan."

"And let's not delude ourselves about the pre-election situation. Neither Ja'abari nor al-Masri had a particularly pro-Zionist record. They and all the other West Bank mayors signed a declaration supporting the PLO. Our (positive) perception of these old-school mayors was founded on their municipal records — on the fact that we had been able

to work with them in local administration. It remains to be seen how the new men will work out, how they will run their towns."

At the same time, says Peres, there is no point in concealing or playing down the change which has occurred. A new, younger, more radical generation has come to the fore. He runs through a list of circumstances which, in his view, cumulatively helped cause the change: the Rabat summit, the PLO's appearance at the UN and its international successes, the Nazareth election, the March 30 "Land Day" riots in Israel.

In essence, democracy still means what it meant when it was invented by the ancient Greeks: the rule of the people. If you decide to hold free, democratic elections, you must be prepared to accept the representatives whom the voters have freely and democratically elected.

It is a fact, says Peres, perhaps unpalatable but a fact nevertheless, that Sheikh Ja'abari put up six of his relations as candidates in Hebron and none of them got more than 2,000 votes, while Fahd Kawasma, Hebron's new mayor, got 4,000.

Peres says "I know nothing" or a report that Kawasma was urged by Military Government officials

before the poll to form a job with the Ja'abari clanmen elections, he asserts, scrupulously fair and without Israeli pressures, threats or dishonors. The irrefutable pre-complaints of any kind have made by anyone.

(The nomination lists were open for an additional 24 hours, "inter alia because there not enough candidates" in and some other places "to en fair election." Peres denies it, tried again, before the deadline expired, to per Ja'abari to run. "I didn't even him that day.")

There have already been well-founded — first-hand — reports that some of the new mayors, though a nationalists, will by no means PLO puppets, but rather will their independence from the Peres, understandably, is tant to comment publicly or assessments. Plainly, though not despondent. Perhaps he have preferred Ja'abari and schoolers again — if only he comfortably pragmatic relat had been established with the the new men represent the ne of the West Bank people, a future is with them.

"No matter what final solut envisage (Peres himself as West Bank linked to Jordan p ly and to Israel territorial quadripartite arrangement), be based on two conditions: infrastructure of coexistence green line cannot become a curtain again — and a re tative leadership on the West

Obviously, for the present West Bank council will be strictly by two "obj limitations": they cannot go the PLO because of its pos pre-eminence, and they can pose Hussein because of his tant residual role on the We. But things can change, Peres philosophically.

READERS' LETTERS

A DISTORTION, SAYS EBAN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In his article (April 27), Mr. Menahem Begin commits the vulgar act of ascribing to me a statement that I said that I was "a black day for the country."

No such statement ever fell from my lips; Mr. Begin does not even have the partial excuse of having believed a false newspaper report to this effect, since no report of that kind was ever published anywhere. Mr. Begin simply ascended the Knesset rostrum in my absence and uttered this barefaced invention, which he now repeats. If he wishes to save truth and honour, he will withdraw that statement and also explain on what authority he felt entitled to invent a sentiment that I never expressed and that nobody else attributed to me.

I said that it was a dark day for our party when it presented a cabinet list with a majority of one in the Knesset, no Finance or Welfare Minister, and four portfolios without ministers. There was no personal reference to myself in that statement and Mr. Begin's distortion is unusually malicious by any standard of veracity.

The issue discussed in our articles was grave, but I see no point in continuing it with him on a level of abuse, when all my references to him were in a substantive political context and in parliamentary terms.

ABBA EBAN
Herzliya.

PRaise for a MUNICIPALITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I would like to express my thanks to the Municipality of Jerusalem for its imagination and hospitality in organizing walking tours of the Old City with multilingual guides, all at the expense of the Municipality, during the Pesach holidays.

I very much enjoyed the three tours I attended. I found the guides informative, with a depth of historical and religious knowledge that was most impressive, and willing to answer all questions courteously and patiently.

DR. RUSSEL K. EDWARDS
Jerusalem.

WAR INSURANCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I refer to the item report, "Compensation for war damage," according to which "... his insurance company told him that his coverage was only for war damage."

This is obviously based on some misunderstanding and may be misleading. Cover for war damage to cars (or any other property or land) is provided by "Araona" state insurance only in general, war insurance on the private market is available only for ships and goods at sea, aircraft and airborne goods, life insurance, and personal accident insurance.

A. GINOSAR,
Fellow of the Chartered Insurance Institute
Ramat Gan.

NEW AIRLETTERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — While contemplating the two Knesset tabloids on the recently issued aerogrammes (presumably representing a couple of exhausted birds), I was amazed to find the name of the perpetrator of this remarkable piece of art staring me in the eye, boldly printed in the lower right-hand corner.

Atta boy, Mr. Greenman; and more power to you too, Minister of Communications.

SHIMON BEEBE
Tel Aviv.

THE PESSACH SUPPLEMENT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, Congratulations for the Pessach supplement: it was a delight to read. I'm looking forward to similar supplements in the future.

A. SHANEY
Jerusalem.

A GOOD FRIEND OF ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I want to join wholeheartedly with my friend Teddy Kollek in the condemnation of the foolish act on the part of the so-called young guards of the Hebrew University, whom I would rather call young obscurantists. They seem to forget that they are members of an academic institution and not of a political organization.

Axel Springer's internal German politics concern us little. What concerns us is his relationship to Israel. We have no better friend in the world. He has proven it time and again, in both good and bad times. It is in bad taste to attempt to block the bestowing of a well-deserved honorary degree on a man who has devoted many years of his life and his entire newspaper empire to Israel's defence.

I am sure that this foolish reaction on the part of the youngsters of the Hebrew University will have no adverse effect on Axel Springer insofar as his relations with Israel are concerned.

MEYER W. WEISGAL
Rehovot.

NEWSMAN'S ROLE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I have read, with mounting astonishment and indignation, the extract from Teddy Levite's book "The scoop they didn't believe" (April 16).

If, always assuming the story is true, a French Embassy official tried to sabotage the 1956 Sinai campaign, that was his business. After all, he was not obliged to be loyal towards the State of Israel. If, however, an Israeli journalist tries to sabotage the campaign by passing this information on to a British newspaper, then this is a different story.

In my opinion, Mr. Levite should not have run to his newspaper, but should have informed the Israeli Security Forces.

If I ever had the desire to read his book, this extract has cured me once and for ever.

IRMA KERN
Frankfurt.

EXPROPRIATION IN GALILEE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — According to your report of April 23, Mr. Tolodano, the Prime Minister's adviser on Arab affairs, complained that the Government failed to negotiate with the hundreds of land owners before proceeding to expropriation in the Galilee.

During the years before the creation of the State, the Mandatory Government issued innumerable orders of expropriation of land and even buildings in all parts of Palestine. These were never preceded by negotiations with the owners who learned of the expropriation only when the orders were published in the Official Gazette.

I do not recollect a single instance when such expropriations led to strikes or riots, and although Mapam was in existence at the time, they did not organize or support demonstrations against the Mandatory Government or protest in any way against the expropriation.

MAX SELIGMAN
Tel Aviv.

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SADAT KNOWS BEST

EVEN such opposites as Prof. Shlomo Avineri and Aluf (Res.) Ariel Sharon are agreed that the obstacle to peace is not the Palestinians on the territories but the Arab refusal to coexist with a Jewish State in any shape or form.

Advice on how to overcome this obstacle is once again graciously offered by Cairo. Echoing previous statements by President Anwar Sadat, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy says that Egypt will come to terms with an Israel that is ready to bar immigration for 50 years, in other words, an Israel that has reconciled itself to disappearing under the demographic crush of the Arabs who not only encircle us but who live in our midst. He further calls for the establishment of a PLO-run State on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to serve as the furious watchdog of the Greater Arab Nation, to snap at our heels and our waists, and to instil in us the feeling that this homeland of ours is, but a glorified ghetto.

Decidedly, Mr. Sadat knows best. He knows that the Arab cause can only suffer from armed conflict, at least in the immediate future. He knows there is small chance of the Israel Defence Forces being caught unaware as they were on Yom Kippur, triumphing even then, though caught, not with their pants down but with a tail on their heads. And he knows that it took the kind intervention of Dr. Henry Kissinger plus the courtesy of the Meir-Dayan tandem to save him from an all-out debacle. Dear Anwar Sadat knows that it is the better part of wisdom for him to play the part of the pipe-of-peace-smoking moderate and to place himself fair and square in the American camp, where he can continue to whittle down, if not cut off, the supplies of "butter and guns" (as he phrased it the other day) to

'He knows that the surest way to do away with the Jewish State is to deny it an influx of fresh Jewish blood.'

Israel. Last but not least, he knows that the surest way to do away with the Jewish State is to deny it an influx of fresh Jewish blood.

But do our leaders know what Mr. Sadat knows? One wonders. Of course, no Israeli government will for a moment entertain Mr. Sadat's suggestion that we impose upon ourselves a bearded-up version of the British Mandatory White Paper. But who needs a White Paper, the way things are going with a trickle of aliyah matched by yerida? This state of affairs, it would seem, is being accepted by the country's leadership with resignation. Yet a fatalistic attitude to aliyah, or rather non-aliyah, can in the long run have fatal consequences.

The Jewish Agency will point to its current intensified efforts to bring back yordim from America. A spontaneous aliyah movement has encouragingly sprung up in France. Yet by and large the problem of aliyah is shrugged off like a natural phenomenon or an act of God, like drought, which has to be taken as it comes. Symptomatically, the World Jewish Solidarity Conference held in Jerusalem last December treated it as a side-issue. And Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, in his Independence Day message to World Jewry, enumerated "five major challenges which hold the key to our collective welfare" — with aliyah occupying the fifth, the very last spot.

BUT if there is one wise man utterances are studied in Jerusalem with the utmost care it is Mr. Sadat. Is it too much to expect his demand for an end to aliyah to lead to such serious talk to provoke a frenzy of aliyah?

What is wanted is a revolution new approach to the problem of aliyah. Conceivably, the contribution to Israel by World Jewry could be earmarked for aliyah. The Jewish community in the U.S., Britain, France, countries could be made pay the formation and implementation of bold aliyah projects, and settlement of Galilee sophisticated industrial with the setting up of plants des carry Israel forward in the technological, economic and political independence. G will, there is much, very much can be done to promote a r ing stream of aliyah. The better way of persuading t that, since we are here to a might as well make pes Israel.

NEWSWEEK

May 10, 1976 Iss

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